

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.
WASHINGTON.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, 1844.

LOCOFOCO PIPELAYING.

The Locofoco pipelayers in this city have been detected in their secret plans to send on to Baltimore, to vote at the election there next Wednesday, as many feet of pipe, or men, voters or not voters, as they can coax or bribe to go from Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. Look out for them Whigs! Look out for them Whig mechanics and workmen, temporarily in this city, who are legal voters in Maryland! See, every man of you, that you turn out on this occasion and devote a day to your country by going to your home, and there, not only casting your votes for good and true Whigs, but acting as vigilance and committee men to watch, detect, and expose to the judges of the elections, all spurious, unlawful, and illegal votes that may be offered by the hired men whom the Locofoco pipelayers mean to send on, according to custom, from the District of Columbia! Every Whig mechanic and workman, temporarily in the District, who has the legal right to vote in Maryland, should not fail on this important occasion to go home and vote! See that you do it, brother Whigs, every one! Watch the pipelayers also! Spoil their nefarious tricks and prevent their casting spurious votes, as they have often done before.

We have no HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLAR nabobs, like Blair and Rives, who boast that they bet their thousands upon thousands not to win, but to keep the timid of their party from being scared, and that they will "lose or spend TENS of thousands to prevent the defeat of that party!" We have no such nabobs in our ranks in this District, who are either willing or able to spend tens of thousands to "prevent the defeat of their party" by paying the expenses of scores of men to go to Baltimore and vote, whether they are entitled to vote there or not! No, thanks be to honesty, our Whig brethren here who are legally entitled to vote in Maryland, will, we trust, go there of their own accord and do their duty.

It has been for some time understood that they would do so—and this is what chagrins and maddens the Locofoco pipelayers who have hitherto had such swing in this District in all these matters. See their "cards" in the Globe, signed by James Towles and C. P. Sengstack, and probably written by one of the Globe appendages, whose bets make him as interested and whose venom makes him as bitter and insulting to the Whigs, as either of the others! These men and John C. Rives talk about Whig corruption funds and Whig pipelaying to send illegal voters to Baltimore! Shame on their impudence! Are they not themselves the very men who have for years hunted up all sorts of illegal voters in every nook, hole, and corner of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, and sent them on to Baltimore to vote? Has not Rives, himself, on a previous occasion, travelled to Alexandria on foot, after night, to procure men? Does he not openly boast, through the Globe, that he will spend "thousands and TENS of thousands" to save his party from defeat? And now forsooth, because their detestable schemes are detected and exposed, and the Whig mechanics and workmen, temporarily in the District, who have the right to vote at their homes in Baltimore, are preparing with a noble and praiseworthy determination to do their duty, and their whole duty, these upstart, braggadoo Locofoco pipelayers utter themselves hoarse with insulting outcries of all descriptions, and threats about tar and feathers! Let them but attempt to put their miserable threats in execution.

As to the base charge made by these men, that the Whig party have raised "a corruption fund, to purchase of men their birthright, and to violate the purity of the franchise," &c., which they, in their second "Card," say the Whig Standard "tacitly admits," in one place, and is silent about in another—we take this method of stamping it with the brand of FALSEHOOD! and we call upon these "Card" men, to make good their gratuitous charge, or rest under the imputation which the brand we have put upon it conveys. There is not a particle of truth in what they have asserted.

Earnestly we call upon every Whig now in the District, having the right to vote in Maryland, TO DO HIS DUTY, and his WHOLE DUTY, next Wednesday. Ask no illegal voter to cast a Whig ticket, and see that no illegal voter casts a Locofoco one! Take your positions upon the right ground, and then maintain them! Watch the Locofocos closely: your COUNTRY demands it of you!

MR. RIVES AND MR. RITCHIE.

Never have we seen a man brought to his marrow bones more effectively than the Hon. Wm. C. Rives brings Mr. Editor Ritchie, in a communication in the last Richmond Enquirer. Mr. Ritchie had copied and endorsed, from the Mobile Register, a most vile and ungentlemanly assault upon Mr. Rives, accusing him of fraud and petty larceny, in misquoting and perverting the language of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." Mr. Rives shows, and makes Mr. Ritchie confess, that he quoted correctly, and that the Mobile writer himself is guilty of the very crimes he falsely charged upon the Virginia Senator!

POOR TOM MARSHALL!

The erratic and eloquent Thomas F. Marshall, still boiling over with incurable vanity and egotism, has gone over to Polk and Texas, and is making speeches in Kentucky in their favor—which speeches are torn all to tatters by the editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth, who seems to have no bowels of compassion for poor Tom, but kills him outright by quoting from Tom's old speeches and pamphlets doctrines the very antipodes of those he is now spouting forth.

We learn that wherever Tom holds forth, his old friends and admirers go and listen to him for the space of half an hour, and then leave him in a body, shaking their heads and exclaiming, Alas! poor Tom! poor Tom! p-o-o-r T-o-m!

VIRGINIA MOVING.

The last Lynchburg Virginian says that Fielding Jones, Esq., of that county, has renounced Locofocoism, and was one of the Vice Presidents at the Whig Convention held at Buchingham Springs a few days ago. Dr. Binford, of Buckingham, has also abandoned the Locofoco party. And we have heard of other changes, though we have not been authorized to mention names.

The last Fincastle "Valley Whig" contains a card, signed by eight of the citizens of Botetourt, to wit, John Goode, James McNeil, Morris Hickok, Anthony Rhodes, Simeon Fitch, Fielding Stuart, Jubal Waldron, and Henry M. Johnson, renouncing Locofocoism.

The Richmond Star says that NINETY-FOUR gentlemen, of the county of York, have signed their names to an unqualified renunciation of the Polk and Dallas ticket.

The last Charlottesville Advocate contains a card from Robert Simpson, Esq., (who had recently heard an "eloquent and convincing speech from V. W. Southall,") renouncing Locofocoism.

GEN. CHARLES FENTON MERCER.

We are glad to learn that this gentleman, so well and so favorably known here, is in vigorous health, and as sound a Whig as ever. He was a short time since on a visit to Louisville, Kentucky, where, as we learn from the Journal, he delivered a speech at "the Pavilion" on the evening of the 19th instant. We copy the following interesting account of the speech from the Louisville Journal:

"General Mercer's speech was every thing that could be expected from that sound, able, and most distinguished statesman, for years one of the master minds of the Congress of the United States. It was a speech that would have been listened to with instruction and delight in the highest deliberative assembly on earth. It was the finest specimen of chaste and polished oratory we ever heard. It was full of wisdom and full of the treasures of a long experience in public life, and was enlivened throughout with the most charming personal anecdotes and incidents of American political history. His topics were a national bank, the bankrupt law, the tariff, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, the annexation of Texas, the Florida war, proscriptive opinion's sake, the corruptions and malpractices of Van Buren's administration, the character of Henry Clay, and James K. Polk's want of moral courage. He said he was more interested in the annexation of Texas than any other man in America, and yet he would have voted against the treaty if he had been a Senator, and he rejoiced that it was rejected, because it would have made us a party to the war of Texas and Mexico."

WHAT THEY THINK IN NEW ORLEANS.

By the way of showing the opinion entertained in the State as to the electoral vote of Louisiana, we subjoin the following banter which we find standing in the New Orleans Bee for several days, and which the Polkists in these "diggins," though betting characters mostly, seem not inclined to touch.

A correspondent of the Bee proposes to bet \$25 that Clay gets Louisiana; and \$25 on every 100, from 100 to 1,000 majority for Clay of the popular vote of the State; and \$50 to \$150 that he will win all the eleven bets. And no one will "face the music."

DEATH OF A SENATOR.—Hon. Abner Davis, a State Senator of Indiana, from the counties of Davies and Martin, died on the 13th inst. His death leaves the Whigs in a majority in the Senate, as Mr. D. was a Democrat, and that body being tied at the late election. The vote in his district in 1843, stood Whig 1,056, Democrat 940.

CONNECTICUT.—At the election in East Hartford on Wednesday for Assessors and Board of Relief, the Whig ticket succeeded by more than a hundred majority. For three years past this town has been Locofoco, excepting last April, when the Whig Representatives were chosen by less than twenty majority.

The Hon. J. S. Pendleton, late United States Minister to Chili, will, certainly, if he is alive and well, be at the Whig Mass Meeting at Loudoun on the 15th October, and at the Whig Meeting at Fairfax Court House, on the 23d October. We welcome the return of this true-hearted Whig, and hope for the happiest results from his labors. Alex. Gaz.

PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Every day adds strength to the general belief that Pennsylvania will, at the coming election, be found in the front rank of the proud army of Whig States, if she does not even lead the van. Our own intelligence, from gentlemen as competent to judge as any in the State, in addition to accounts from sources which never yet deceived their friends, induce us to place great confidence in the declaration of an intelligent and influential Pennsylvanian to us on Saturday, that "all is well in the Keystone State, from the Ohio to the seaboard." The following extracts will show what others think of it:

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.]

GENERAL MARKLE.—It is quite apparent to every careful observer of the present political campaign, that the prospects of General Markle have greatly improved within the last few weeks. A new impulse seems to have been imparted to his cause, and hundreds are now rallying to his support with warmth and enthusiasm, who before were apathetic and indifferent. In the West, the General has made many new friends by his appearance among and intercourse with the people, at Allegheny, Huntingdon, and the neighboring counties. His cause is evidently onward. In this part of the State, we can assure our friends of the interior, that the Whigs will do their whole duty. Markle will leave the city and county with a noble majority. If the other parts of the State will do any thing like as well, he will be elected, and by a majority of at least 10,000.

MR. CHANDLER, of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, who seldom errs, thus talks of the prospects of General Markle:

We know he is gaining friends rapidly in the city and county of Philadelphia, in Bucks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster; and we trust that the same influences which are producing this result in those counties, are producing a similar effect in other parts of the State. We look upon his election as certain as any future event about which men may be mistaken. Let every Whig do his duty on the day of election, and Markle will be elected.

[From the Richmond Whig of Saturday.]

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.—Both O. K. beyond peradventure!—Within 24 hours, we have seen three letters from as many disconnected sources, from as accurately informed men as any in Pennsylvania, stating that these two States will most unquestionably vote for Mr. Clay. The Whigs may bet upon this information, if they will bet at all.

The day of brag and bluster is nearly over. To induce the Catholics to vote as a Church, as a unit, for Polkery, is the last desperate and discreditable hope for the party in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Chronicle of Saturday, a neutral paper, in an article upon "the coming elections," says:

"We are lookers on here in Vienna," but had we the prophetic vision of old Hague, we think we could use it in the present instance to more advantage than he oftentimes does. For instance, on a venture, we predict that Clay, Frelinghuysen and Markle will have a majority in the city and county of Philadelphia at the coming elections—and that the Native American city and county candidate, with one or two exceptions, will be triumphantly elected. Stick a pin here.

SHUNK IN THE WEST.—The Pittsburg American, in speaking of the Polk Convention held in that city on the 19th, says:

In their ranks were many who carried badges for Polk, Dallas and Markle, and one flag passed through the streets with Polk, Dallas, and —; the last having been obliterated. Many of the banners bore but the two names. Shunk is a doomed man.

We have been assured from various quarters that several delegations from Westmoreland had banners inscribed "Polk, Dallas, and Markle," which were taken from them at Turtle creek, and that some whole delegations returned in consequence.

One thing this convention fully displayed—that the jig is up with Mr. Shunk.

DISSENSION IN THE ENEMY'S RANKS.—The Irish party in New York (says the Republic) are at length beginning to feel that they are made the tools of certain men of the Democratic party, who pretend to be the leaders of the adopted Irish citizens, and, by such means, secure to themselves place, power, and influence; while it is a well-known fact that these same leaders are members of the Tammany Society, which expressly states in one of its by-laws, that no FOREIGNER shall be eligible to any office in that society. The following query we learn has been propounded by the adopted Irish citizens:

"To Messrs. John McKeon, Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, and Edmund S. Derry:

GENTLEMEN: It having been named in public that the constitution of the Tammany Society expressly declares that a foreigner shall not be eligible to any office in that society, we, the members of the same political party as you belong to, demand from you, as the reputed leaders of the Irish, in this city, to inform us whether or not such a law exists; and further, if you are ignorant of its existence now, will you examine said constitution and give us the information we require from you. Signed by

MANY DEMOCRATIC ADOPTED CITIZENS."

Come gentlemen, here is a plain question propounded to you, and as you profess to be extremely anxious for the interests of your Irish fellow-citizens, we hope you will give them sound reasons for belonging to a body which excludes them from holding rank among the members of the Tammany Society. Out with the facts, gentlemen.—*Repub.*

GIVING IT UP.—Dr. Miller, the editor of the Cincinnati Old School Republican, and brother-in-law of John Tyler, "knocks under." He says that Mr. Clay will probably be elected. Here is his language:

"In our opinion, everything, and all that we can learn, indicate a result favorably to Mr. Clay and the Whig party—that the Whigs will possibly be able to carry enough of the States which voted for General Harrison to secure Mr. Clay's election, under the disaffected state of the Democratic party, and the want of an union of the Republican party."

TO THE WHIGS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA:

THE TRUE DEMOCRACY OF THOSE STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Clay Club of Washington deem it unnecessary to notice a missile thrown by Kendall & Co. through the columns of the Globe of Friday evening, at the Whigs of Baltimore and of this city, further than to say that it is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; that we regard it perfectly harmless, if the characters of the persons signing it are as well known abroad as at home; and that it excites no other feelings in our minds than unmitigated disgust at its bold mendacity, and utter abhorrence of its unprincipled authors, and a pity nearly allied to contempt for the weak and deluded instruments.

As to the barefaced avowal of sending a committee from Washington to superintend the polls in Baltimore, we leave that to the freemen of Baltimore of every party when such a committee shall dare stand between Marylanders and the ballot-box.

Club Room, Washington, September 28, 1844.

GOOD PROSPECTS IN GEORGIA.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a cool, dispassionate, well-judging gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, to his friend in this city, under date of September 26, 1844:

"Of the Congressional Districts, we will certainly carry five; a sixth will be closely contested, and the remaining two are decidedly against us. I will particularize, and the statement I give you may rely upon as being the worst that the result will confirm:

Dist. I.—Candidates, King and Spalding; whig majority 1,000.

II.—Crawford and Jones; doubtful—but let the locos have it by 175.

III.—Poe and Chappell; whig majority 525.

IV.—Floyd and Haralson; whig majority 525.

V.—Miller and Lumpkin; loco majority 850.

VI.—Underwood and Cobb; loco majority 750.

VII.—Stephens and Jones; whig majority 1,500.

VIII.—Tombs and Black; whig majority 1,400.

Total whig majority, 5,000; locofoco, 1,775. Net whig majority, 3,225. The names in italics are Whigs.

"The foregoing is my deliberate judgment in the premises, formed upon the best evidence I can obtain, and I have all that is going. Many of our friends think we shall do better. I would add, that Crawford is pushing Jones very hard in the second district, and many think he will be elected; but my opinion is as I have set it down. So also in the first district; a large number of intelligent whig politicians confidently count on 1,400; I am safe in counting it 1,000. In Stephens's district we shall surely get 1,500, as I have put it down. In this (the eighth) district, Tombs will beat Black all that I have set down; if the majority goes to 1,800, you need not be surprised. In the two upper districts, (5th and 6th) some Whigs think we shall do better than I have estimated, while others imagine that the Locos, who boast largely, will gain largely. Truth may lie between, and I have so regulated my calculations; but under 3,000, in all, we will not go—this you may confidently believe."

GEORGE WASHINGTON ON PROTECTION.

Extract from an answer to the address of the Delaware Society for Promoting Domestic Manufactures, on his accession to the Presidency of the United States, April, 1789:

"The Promotion of Domestic Manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may naturally be expected to flow from an energetic Government. For myself, having an equal regard for the prosperity of the farming, trading and manufacturing interests, I will only observe, that I can not conceive the extension of the latter (so far as it may afford employment to a great number of hands which would be otherwise in a manner idle) can be detrimental to the former."

This is in entire coincidence with various other opinions expressed and acted on in the earliest days of the Union, by those patriots who first fought the battles, and then framed a constitution to govern their country. The instances quoted in Mr. Webster's Albany speech have called this to mind. Whose views best coincide with those of the early patriots, those of the WHIG PARTY, or of Mr. Polk and his fellow Patent Democrats.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Madisonian of Saturday afternoon says—

"We understand that appointments have been made by the President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the American Consul at Liverpool, and also to fill the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of two Purser in the Navy."

The New York Herald of Saturday says—

"We understand that Mr. Waggaman, nephew of President Tyler—who was a short time since appointed an inspector at Baltimore—has been appointed Purser in the U. S. Navy, in place of Mr. Upshur, deceased, nephew of the late Secretary."

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—A friend from Ritchie tells us that the Whig cause is gaining ground there daily. Thirty changes from Locofocoism to Whigism have taken place within a year.—Wood gave for General Harrison 121 majority in 1840; this year she will give at the lowest calculation 200 for Henry Clay. If the other counties of the district should do as well, Virginia will take her stand among the Whig States of the Union. And who that knows anything of the progress of light and reason in this section of the State for the last four years, doubts that the district will go for Mr. Clay by a largely increased majority over General Harrison's vote. No one. Mr. Clay's friends are sure of success, their prospects are brighter than ever before, and November will redeem the good old Commonwealth from Error's chains.—*Parkersburg (Va.) Gazette.*

PHILADELPHIA COAL TRADE.—The total shipments of Coal from the interior of Pennsylvania to the city of Philadelphia, this year, so far have been as follow:

From Schuylkill, by canal, Sept. 26,	284,245 17 tons.
Do. by Reading Railroad, Sept. 25,	393,714 05
Do. by Lehigh Nav. to Sept. 24,	255,884 14
Total tons,	843,844 10

CONNECTICUT.

Old Litchfield to the rescue!!—15,000 enthusiastic Whigs in Convention, and no mistake!!—3,000 ladies aiding in the good cause!!!
From the Hartford Journal of the 26th.

We can find no language adequate to describe the monster gathering at Litchfield yesterday, as it should be described. To compare it with any thing ever before held in the State would be to belittle it; and we wish to be credited when we say that it far surpassed any thing we have before witnessed in a country town, or out of the largest cities. The great convention at New Haven was rated (not underrated) at 10,000, and we speak earnestly when we say, that, if there were 10,000 there then, 15,000 would not be an under estimate for the Litchfield gathering! Never were we more surprised than when the delegations began to pour in! Where have all the people come from? was the question on every lip. Though every body anticipated a large, nay, an immense gathering, still every one was astonished at the reality! The men, the women, and the children of the surrounding twenty miles were there! Even from the old Empire State, large and enthusiastic delegations came! Every vehicle was brought in requisition, and every one was crowded to its utmost capacity—absolutely burthened down.

While the processions were coming in, it rained at intervals quite smartly, but dampened not their ardor. Shout pealed on shout, and the vast multitude were awayed with enthusiasm! In consequence of the rain, the meadow in which the stand was erected was given up, and as soon as the delegations had arrived, the Convention was called to order from a wagon on the green, and Hon. J. L. White, of New York, was introduced. He had not spoken long before the rain began to pour down. The court-house was filled—the hotels were filled, the houses were filled, and yet there was an immense crowd in the rain. However, meetings were organized in both halls of the court-house, where Messrs. White, Chapman, Eldredge, Boardman, and Hon. A. B. Dickinson, of New York, spoke. The Poughkeepsie Blacksmith held forth from the balcony of the Mansion House to a large crowd, whose enthusiasm defied all weathers. From this point addresses were continued till dark—the mass refusing to move! Songs were sung and speeches made—and shout on shouts went up till the very clouds seemed to tremble! Never before have we witnessed such enthusiasm, or such a glorious spirit! We want room to say more. We can only repeat, this State never before saw such a display of banners, or such a multitude congregated! It was throughout a glorious occasion, and though many got wet coming in, and more got wet going out, and large numbers were obliged to pack themselves together without beds, (the town couldn't hold even the few who staid over night,) yet none complained; on the contrary, the enthusiasm seemed to increase as the circumstances became more disagreeable. It was a great day for old Litchfield!

OHIO.

WHIG MEETING AT CADIZ.—We are informed by a correspondent that the whig convention at Cadiz on Wednesday last, was a glorious affair. About eight thousand of the staunch citizens of the county were there in all their glory. They were addressed by Gen. Leslie Combs, of Ky., Gov. Corwin, Hon. J. R. Giddings, and Wm. Pitts, Esq.

WHIG MEETING AT ST. CLAIRSVILLE.—Yesterday was another glorious day at St. Clairsville. There were eight to ten thousand noble whigs present, all except some six or seven hundred from Wheeling, the substantial citizens of Belmont, Harrison, and Guernsey. The procession was large and contained much in the way of banners and of the arts that was highly gratifying.—Tom Corwin, the wagon boy, cracked his whip gloriously. Gen. Combs addressed the people of the county on Wednesday night and left yesterday for Kentucky.—*Wheeling Times of 27th.*

The York Courier, in summing up the effects of the Sub-treasury, should it again go into operation through the election of Mr. Polk, says:

"The sum which now hires 100 men would then hire 133.
The sum which buys 75 horses would then buy 90.

The sum which buys 60 barrels of flour would then buy 80.

The sum which buys 90 yards broadcloth would then buy 120.

The sum which buys 12 hats would then buy 16.

And the same effect would be seen in every article which the man who lives upon his money has to buy. The money in the hands of John Jacob Astor, of all the capitalists in the country, and of all the officeholders, would buy one-third more articles than it will now. These men would be made one-third richer than they are at present. How are laboring men, American producers, to be affected? In a manner precisely the reverse!

The laborer who now earns \$150 per year would then earn \$100.

The hatter who makes \$1,500 per year would make \$1,000.

The weaver who earns \$8 per week would earn \$5 75.

The blacksmith who earns \$15 per month would earn \$10.

The carpenter who earns \$12 per month would earn \$8.

The wheat which brings 90 cents per bushel would bring 60.

The corn now worth 50 cents would bring 34.

The beef now worth \$6 would then bring \$4.

The pork now worth \$9 would bring \$6.

The cart man who earns \$12 per week would earn \$8.

The laboring men in America would thus lose one-third of their present earnings, through the contraction of the currency which would follow the adoption of the Sub-treasury."

Mr. Calhoun started for South Carolina on Saturday. On board the steamer Augusta, on his way down the river, on that day, a vote was taken on the Presidential Election—and the vote stood, for Clay 61, for Polk 10, for Cass 2. Mr. Calhoun did not vote!—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The total revenues of the Prince of Wales, now three years old, (from the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster) amounted, in the year ending 31st December last, to upwards of £73,100.

The New Orleans Tropic says that Mr. Webster's estimate of \$7,000,000 worth of cotton that Massachusetts takes annually of the South, is rather below than above the average amount.